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BY THOMSON & ROBERTS
The terms of the Daily Gazette are as follows, class
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THREE MONTHS, \$1.00
A. M. THOMSON, W. J. ROBERTS

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

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JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864.

NUMBER 224.

The News.

All eyes are now directed to General Sherman, or they would be provided we only knew which way to turn our anxious gaze that it might rest upon him. There is a large amount of guessing as to his destination, but the truth is, it is a mere matter of conjecture even among the officers and men of Sherman's army. A private letter to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, dated Nov. 8th, says: "I have only time to write a few words, as the last train going north leaves in a few minutes. I am assigned to Gen. Howard's headquarters, and will leave this place on Friday (the 11th) with the General for the South. When you hear from me again it will be from some seaport town."

An other letter to the same paper, dated Kingston, Nov. 10th, says: "It will be satisfactory for you to know that Hood is provided for without any assistance from this army. Thomas has a large force sufficient to demolish Hood whenever he shall next meet him. Our movement is an aggressive one, and, if I am not mistaken, it will be a blow at the very life of the rebellion. It is conceived entirely by Sherman, who is the most lightning-like thinker I have ever seen or heard of. He is never inactive, but seems to provide for every emergency. He does not neglect the most unimportant particulars, keeping always in mind the grand plan of the campaign. He is unselfish, and appears to have in mind the highest interest of the country. His most constant effort seems to be, 'how shall I most effectually overcome the enemy?'"

"When this campaign is ended, I think we will see the beginning of peace. The Confederate armies will have been separated, and will have lost all organization or means of communication, while ours will be more centralized."

Our dispatches to-day do not throw much additional light upon his movements, although it is hinted that the riches gathered in the cities of Macon, Columbus and Augusta, would be a prize worthy of the attention of any one. Sherman's pathway, in case he is aiming for Savannah and Charleston, leads through the very garden of the South, into which have been crowded a large number of our prisoners, as well as the best of their machinery for all mechanical and manufacturing purposes, together with thousands of bales of cotton and tens of thousands of slaves that have been taken there for safe keeping. It is no idle praise that Sherman writes of his troops when he says that they are "the bravest, and best soldiers that ever marched on American soil."

With such a brilliant General as Sherman, and such an invincible army as he commands, we expect to chronicle ere long the most important and splendid achievements.

Forrest reports to the rebel authorities that, during his operations on the Tennessee river he captured and burned four gunboats, fourteen steamers and twenty barges, besides destroying the immense warehouse and stores at Johnsonville.

The gunboat Monarch and ram Switzerland have been sunk in the Mississippi, the former striking a rock and the latter being snagged. It is thought that both can be raised.

At latest accounts the various corps of Hood's army were located at Florence, Tuscaloosa, Jackson, Corinth, and Grenada. Hood's entire strength, including Forrest's and Wheeler's cavalry and Dick Taylor's men, is put up 40,000.

Bearss, with a large force, is reported to be marching on Memphis from Corinth, where his headquarters were located. The Memphians are, of course, in great trepidation, and vigorous defensive preparations are in progress.

The soldiers are gradually reducing Carter's majority in the first district. At last accounts, Paine was only 223 votes behind.

The newspapers are still busy appointing a Chief Justice of the United States. The *Herald* says it will be Mr. Stanton; the *World* insists that it will be Mr. Seward, while the *Cincinnati Gazette* knows that Mr. Chase will be the lucky man.

Gold has got the galloping consumption. It closed at 21.13.

A Nashville special gives the situation as regards Hood's army. The enemy are concentrated about Florence, with one corps across the river, and a pontoon bridge in position. The roads are very bad and unfavorable to immediate operations. It is surmised that the rebel demonstration is a feint to cover real designs in another quarter. Hood's army is 30,000 strong, all told.

The thieves who robbed the safe of the Walnut Street Hotel, in Cincinnati, of \$10,000 two weeks ago, have been captured—two in Baltimore and one in York, Pa. A portion of the money, \$4,000, will be recovered.

No man can vote in Massachusetts unless he can read the Constitution in the English language and write his name. If such was the law in Wisconsin, the Union men would carry the State by 50,000 majority.

The Paris ladies appear disposed to adopt, for winter costume, very short petticoats, very high boots and plaid stockings. Many so accoutred may be seen on the boulevards.

The Arkansas troops are very bitter against Price, charging that they were only an escort to the Missourians, who were given the advance and got all the plunder.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Way Scandinavians Vote.
The Chattanooga *Gazette* has the following:

Jas. R. Hood, Esq.—Sir:—The following is the result of the election held to-day in companies B, C, D, F, H, and I, 15th Wisconsin Vol. Inf.

*No. of votes cast.....125.
For Union Ticket.....125.
For Dixie Ticket.....40.
For Three Months.....40.
A. M. THOMSON. W. J. ROBERTS.*

That one has been planted for seed. No man can be found in the regiment to father that solitary ticket.

The Chicago abortion did not take down in this neck of the woods." S. M.

There is great excitement in rebel editor, in circles over Jeff Davis' recommendation to the rebel Congress to withdraw them from the narrow circle of exempts from military service, thus giving to the Executive the power to detail those whose labors with the pen he considers of importance, while the rest will have to go into the ranks. Of course the papers denounce this as tyranny, and those who have been most free with their criticisms and have the smallest hopes for discriminating favor, are now the most bitter in their denunciations of the proposed change. They argue that it would infringe upon the liberty of the press, and were supported in their view by Mr. Foote of Tennessee, who forced a resolution in the rebel House, on Thursday, opposing the proposed detail. There seems little doubt, however, of Davis carrying his point, as a resolution to refer the subject to the Military Committee, thus dodging Mr. Foote's resolution, was adopted by a vote of 55 to 13. Mr. Foote's speech in support of his resolution, was one of the boldest and fiercest attacks on Davis that has yet been made. The Richmond *Enquirer* in noticing the ominous action of the House, indirectly threatens Davis' assassination, should he persevere in his "unconstitutional" measures. The Richmond *Examiner* in an article on the arming of slaves, says the question is one which does not belong to the Executive, and tells the President to mind his own business.

The New York Tribune says there is a story current, which it believes is false, that on the 8th, the rebel States by secret preconcert chose each their quota of Presidential electors, as though they had never seceded from the Union. These electors in case their aggregate vote would suffice to give McClellan a majority over Lincoln.

Postoffice Notice.—The Postoffice in this city will be open on Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M., instead of from 9 till 10 o'clock A. M. as heretofore.

J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

Janesville, Nov. 18, 1864.

The DIFFERENCE.—In this Congressional District, which gives the Union ticket 4,300 majority, there are only 250 drafted men who have not reported. In the First District where Milwaukee county rolls up a copperhead majority of 3,700, some 1,200 or 1,500 have forgotten to answer to their names. Will the *Newspaper* make a note of it?

Board of SUPERVISORS.—AFTERNOON SESSION, Nov. 18.—Mr. Johnson offered a resolution that the sum of \$1745 be and is hereby raised on the taxable property of Rock County, for paying the families of volunteers.

Mr. Northrop, Chairman on Sheriff's bills, reported against allowing the bill of the Sheriff of Walworth County. The bill of Sheriff Pemberton was presented and allowed at \$1994.98.

Mr. Merrill, Attorney for E. S. Barrows, appeared and asked that \$10,000 be struck off from the late assessment of his stock of hardware. No action was taken at the time of the adjournment.

THE VOTE OF THE 13TH.—A soldier of the 13th, writing to a friend in this city, says:—Yesterday the destiny of the nation was decided, I suppose, and soon we shall know whether we are to give the south all they ask for the sake of peace, or whether we shall fight them until they are willing to come to us and say, "give us peace at your own terms." The writer then goes on to give the vote of some of the companies in the regiment. Co. "A," of which he is a member, gave 67 votes for Lincoln and none for McClellan. Co. "K" gave a solid vote for Abe and Andy; but the other companies, having received large accessions from substitutes, gave more copperhead votes than last year, whereat the writer is very naturally disgusted.

THE OREGON LEGISLATURE has authorized the issuing of \$200,000 in State bonds for bounties to help recruit 1,000 soldiers for service on the border of that State.

OFFICIAL CAVASS.—We shall publish the official canvass of Rock county to-morrow. The Union majority for Lincoln is 2,825; for Sloan, 2,837; for Senator, 2,860.

The Oregon Legislature has authorized the issuing of \$200,000 in State bonds for bounties to help recruit 1,000 soldiers for service on the border of that State.

COLO. COUNCIL, Nov. 17.—Present, His Honor, the Mayor and Aldermen Bates, Burnham, Fredendall, Jackson, McDougall, Shelton and Smith.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, a number of accounts were read and appropriately referred.

The report of the Board of Education for October, 1864, was referred to the Committee on Schools.

The paving on West Milwaukee street in front of the property of Mr. Grubb being completed according to specification, the same was approved.

On motion of Alderman Jackson, the account of Mr. Burpee for correcting the enrollment list for the 1st Ward was allowed.

The finance committee reported in favor of paying the following bills:

D. W. Russell, killing dogs, \$10.00; W. J. Doolittle, stove and pipe, \$40.75; J. E. Skinner, rent, \$9.00; Atwood & Lawrence, rent, \$3.00; G. H. Williamson, salary, \$58.58; J. B. King, Clerk of the Board of registry and election, \$6.00; A. C. Bates, Registry and Inspection of elects, on \$8.00; Jas. Alden, Inspection of election, \$2.00; Thos. Sergeant, firemen, \$1.00; Ira A. Foster, Registry and Clerk of election, \$10.00; Martin Barrow, teaming, \$24.00; Wm. Horner, opening drain, \$5.00; R. M. Wheeler, bridging crossings, \$25.00.

Paving and macadamizing in Mitchell's Addition having been completed, was accepted.

A motion by Alderman Shelton was carried to adjourn to Saturday evening.

On motion of Alderman Bates the City Attorney and Judiciary Committee are directed to prepare amendments to the ordinance relating to the measurement and sale of wood.

Alderman Shelton made some very sensible and pertinent remarks in reference to the atrocities perpetrated in the sale of wood here. It is high time something was done to regulate this matter, and we are glad the Council has taken hold of it.

LAPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS., Oct. 14, 1864.

ALL should Insure—Duty suggests it, CARELESSNESS commands it, while the ADVANTAGES arising therefrom are every day manifest.

E. L. DIMOCK

agent for all the

Sound Old Eastern Companies

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Twenty Millions of Dollars!

Oct. 13, 1864, Janeville.

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FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864.

Telegraphic Troubles—A Gleam of Hope

For several days past the issue of our paper by the city subscribers has been delayed in consequence of railroad business on the telegraph line, thus delaying the reception of our dispatches until a late hour. For the same reason we have been obliged to work off our edition for Western subscribers on the line of the railroad before the dispatches were all in. And yesterday we failed to get our daily out of the way in time to send the tri-weekly edition on the Sun Prairie route.

This state of things, we are glad to say, will not be of long duration. Hon. C. C. Sholes, who has the general charge of the Wisconsin Telegraph lines was in town today, and assures us that the additional line between this city and Milwaukee will be completed by the 1st of December, and that thenceforward full reports will be promptly forwarded. Till then we ask our readers to have a little patience with occasional short-comings, that are assuredly as vexatious to us as they possibly can be to them."

A large amount of private swearing has taken the above very mild form in the Madison Journal. The manner in which the daily papers have been treated by the telegraph company during the last year, has been shameful to say the least, and we have often mentally given it a much more emphatic name. It contracts with newspapers to furnish them with regular daily reports for so much per week; but if railroad or private business crowds them, the readers of the papers go without their regular telegraphic reports, but there is no discount in the charges of the telegraph company in consequence.

But the greatest vexation that we experience is the one hinted at by the Journal, and that is the late hour at which the dispatches arrive in the afternoon. Any evening paper ought to go to press as early as half past 3 o'clock, but it often happens that our latest dispatches do not reach us until after that hour.

If Mr. Sholes will discharge some of his lazy operators and inaugurate other much needed reforms within his power, the proprietors, editors, printers and readers of all the daily papers in Wisconsin will rise up and call him blessed.

State News.

The Elkhorn Independent says a Deacon residing in North Geneva, somewhat conspicuous for getting wrathy and stalking out of meeting because one of our ministers recently preached a discourse in which he took strong ground for the Government, went to Geneva on election day resolved on voting for McClellan—but alas! how vain are many earthly expectations! Just as he arrived in the village some one handed him a small circular announcing a meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission. It was nearly time for the polls to close, and the good Deacon stepped up and deposited what he supposed to be the ballot which he had carefully folded and placed in his vest pocket—when alas for McClellan's prospects! The Deacon soon found that he had voted the Christian Commission Circular! And the polls had closed and the mistake could not be remedied! He will be more careful hereafter.—The Shawano Journal notes a snow storm and a hard freeze there election day. It says: "The lumbermen are making great preparations for the woods this season, and should we have an early winter, there will be more logs got out this season than ever before in Shawano county."—The Green Lake Spectator says Mr. Minnie, of Marquette has made 1,400 gallons of sorghum syrup, from cane raised this year. Mr. J. H. Van Wagenen of Dartford, has also made 1,000 gallons, Mr. Lucius Moses 380, and John Davis 600 gallons. Many others have made from one to five barrels.—The Racine Journal notes considerable damage to shipping along the lake shore by the recent gale. It says the Warsaw, Rock Island & Galesburg road, a branch of the Racine and Mississippi R. R., is progressing rapidly.—The Burlington Standard says Hon. John F. Potter, Consul General to Canada, has met with another sad bereavement. He passed through Burlington on Monday of last week on his way to East Troy, with the corpse of his son, John Kendall, who died at Plymouth, Mass., on the 7th inst., aged eleven years.—The Dunn County Lumberman tells how many hunters availed themselves of the first snow to slay the deer.—The Sheboygan Times says the poles for a telegraph line, connecting that point with Milwaukee, are set in that city. It also tells of a 33 ounce cannister shot being taken from the side of Mr. Tibbits, a soldier, by Dr. McIntosh, the shot having been received during the battle of Chickamauga.—The Oconto Pioneer notes a remarkable rise and fall of the tide in Green Bay a few days ago. It says: "The tug Miner started to make her usual connection with the Bay boats, and when part way across the bar, at the mouth of the harbor, she grounded; and before she could back off, the tide had receded so that all further efforts, for the present, to extricate her from her uncomfortable position were abandoned. In less than one hour the water had fallen about three feet, leaving the tug entirely out of water, so as to admit of the passengers walking ashore without wetting their feet. The steamer Sarah Van Eps was left in almost a similar condition, and the vessel weighed anchor and stood out further in the bay, cogitating the meanwhile upon the wondrous freaks of nature. The water has never been known, even by our oldest citizens, to fall so sudden and so low, and the cause is a mystery to all."—The Wood County Reporter says a severe snow storm began there on the 7th and by the 9th the drifts were equal to almost anything last winter.

Egypt will raise about \$100,000,000 worth of cotton this year. It will bring her lots of British gold, and will add greatly to her internal wealth.

The Philadelphia friends of the late General Birney have raised \$32,000 for the benefit of his widow and children.

A Prairie House Cellar.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, writing from Southern Illinois, gives his experience with an independent cellar, which may also be very applicable to cellars in more northern localities where the nature of the ground does not readily admit of good drainage, so as to secure a dry cellar all below the surface.

"I would dig four feet deep in the ground, and build two and a half feet above the surface, so as to finish up six and a half feet. If brick is used they should be very hard, burned, at least those used under ground. Build the wall thirteen inches thick, with common lime mortar (water line is better); make the cellar two stories high, and join it by a hall or entry to one of the kitchen doors, so as to enter the cellar without going out of doors. The hall should be large enough to have an outside door, also a door to go down a few steps into the lower room. The reason for building two story, in the first place, is economy—second, a warmer cellar in winter, and cooler in summer. This cellar should have a concrete bottom, about three inches thick, and have a two by four piece built in the concrete, while it is green or soft, about three inches from the wall; after the bottom has become hard, then plaster the bottom and sides with a good coat of water-line plaster, up to the upper edge of the joists, so as to leave no place for rats and mice. You will then set studs on this strip about two feet apart, all around the wall, two or three inches from it. The upper end of studing will be nailed to joists; then line the inside of the cellar with rough boards, nail lathes up and down a foot apart, then lathe and plaster with one brown coat. Nail a narrow strip on each side of your joists, one inch from the lower side—lay a double floor of rough siding, till to upper edge of joists with sawdust—then lay the upper floor of good matched flooring for the upper room. You now have an air chamber of two or three inches between your brick wall, and one that will be air tight, if the work is done well. You should have two windows, each double, so as to let the upper sash down and raise the lower one. This will give all the ventilation necessary. You also want a frame with a fine wire screen to fit each window frame neatly, so as to keep out flies. Blinds would be of great value. I would not put a window on the south side if it can be avoided. The upper room should have two windows of large size, and no outside door except the one in the hall.

I have a cellar built in this way. Nothing ever froze in it; it is cool, and keeps everything sweet in summer. It cost \$20, size, fourteen by eighteen feet. It is built of stone."

How a Man Feels when he is Hanging.

The correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, who accompanies Gen. Rosecrans in pursuit of Price, is giving some very interesting descriptions of guerrilla warfare in Missouri. The atrocities of these rebels exceed belief. One of these ruffians named Bill Anderson, had a horse called Sterling, which he accustomed to paw Union men to death. This correspondent gives some particulars of the attempted hanging of Judge Denny, a much respected citizen of Huntsville, but which failed of its purpose:

This is the place near which Bill Anderson, several weeks ago, went to the house of Judge Denny, the father of Col. A. T. Denny, commanding this post, and hung him up in his own gate-post three times, besides horse-whipping him most unmercifully, under the pretense that the old man refused to tell where he hid his money. That Judge Denny survived the cruelties inflicted upon him is a miracle. The third time he was hung he lost all his outward consciousness, though strangling, and supposed he was dying. He describes the sensations he experienced after the agony of strangling was over, as exceedingly pleasant, and similar to those of a sweet dream. The first sensation he experienced when he recovered was that of being brutally kicked by the ruffians who had hung him and cut him down, and, after ordering him to get up and run, gave him a few parting blows with a heavy carbine, and left him nearly dead.

The Man and the Party.

General McClellan has spent two of the best years of his life in pursuing the phantom of an election to the Presidency. In so doing he has injured his military reputation, lost the finest opportunities for greatness ever afforded to any man, and finally suffered a disastrous defeat at the polls. He had made himself the focus of discontent, and omitted no chance of artfully arraying his own interests against those of the national government. What he will now do is a question which rises to the surface everywhere. It was remanded by a veteran statesman, no dead, that when a man catches the Presidential itch he never gets rid of it. If this be so, it becomes a matter of serious consideration whether the country is likely to be troubled for the next thirty years with General McClellan's schemes and aspirations in this way. For our own part we are very weary of the bitterness of partisan strife, and desire an end of it. If we must either abolish slavery or have the same contest over again every four years, we say, most emphatically, let us make an end of the institution. We have a clear Union majority in both Houses of Congress, and we should use it so as to prohibit slavery forever. It was the hope of retarding the Union with slavery to serve as a barrier of strength that led to the stand taken by the copperheads in the late election and unless slavery is prohibited they will still continue to maintain a useless strife, trusting that thus will ultimately come back to their old condition.

Agassiz on American and European Institutions.

Professor Agassiz was complimented with a call by a Union torchlight procession in Boston on Monday night, and made the following neat little speech:

My Friends—After staying eighteen years in this country I have repeatedly asked myself what was the difference between the institutions of the Old World and those of America; and I have found the answer in a few words. In Europe everything is done to preserve and maintain the prerogatives of the few; in America, everything is done to make a man of him who has any manhood in him. [Cries of "good, and cheers.] Now, gentlemen, the fate of these institutions is in your hands. On Tuesday next you will decide whether they are to be perpetuated forever, to help Europe throw off tyranny and reform its illiberal institutions, and to bring them up to a standard of our liberal institutions. To do that, believe me, there is only one way—hold on to those who have defended those institutions manfully, re-select those who have repelled the assaults of armed foes against them, and those who have defended your rights in Congress, and you will conquer the world."

"What's the matter, Tim?" said one of the company, "you look rather the worse for wear."

"Why, you see," said Tim, "I haven't slept a wink for three nights—last night, to night and to-morrow night!"

Having left the bar room in a roar, Tim went to make up his loss by a triple snore.

A kidnapped girl was lately found on one of California steamers. She will be sent back to her home in Boston.

A Tribute to Justice to Secretary Stanton.

In apportioning the credit of the splendid victory of Cook County, won last Tuesday, the Illinois *States' Zetting* is entitled to a liberal slice. No single instrumental did more towards rolling up the 4,300 majority which Cook County gave to Lincoln and the Union ticket. Since the war began it has stood firm, and steadfast by the Administration, and has labored unceasingly to strengthen and uphold the cause of Liberty and Union during all stages of the war. When the Fremont schism threatened to carry off the bulk of the German vote from the Republican party the editors of the *Zetting* remained true and unwavering. At one time, within the past year, it was the only German paper in Illinois that supported Mr. Lincoln's administration, and it suffered some loss of circulation in consequence of its stubborn adherence to the Administration; but it has reclaimed most of the "back-sliders" and obtained many new subscribers.

During the late political campaign, the editor took the stump and addressed their countrymen in every township and ward in behalf of Lincoln and the Union.

Mr. Hesing was especially active and efficient in the out-door canvas, speaking at numerous meetings in town and country, besides discharging his duty as a member of the State Central Committee and County Campaign Committee, while his associate, Mr. Brentano, kept up a vigorous and brilliant campaign before it is begun, and criticizing it after it is finished. We have always been eager to acknowledge his ready and earnest sympathy with our cause, and his broad and philosophic views of our present and future condition. His depreciation of Grant and his sneers at Sheridan we may charitably attribute to a spirit of hyper-criticism and ignorance of the men he abhors. But in regard to the science of moving and supplying an army, it must be granted that his thorough education and varied experience in military affairs render him a competent critic. The following is his estimate of what we believe history will pronounce the greatest achievement of modern or ancient times—an army operating at a distance of four hundred and seventy-four miles inland, from its base, and supplied by a single railway. He says:

"There is a vacuum which we think proper to fill; we allude to the role which the War Department has played in this war. Every one talks of the armies, of their Generals; some even mention the soldiers, and admit that they have actually contributed to the success of our arms. Nobody thinks of asking who feeds the armies, and enables them to move. No one thinks of paying a just tribute of gratitude to the powerful though which has created and directed the gigantic resources, beyond proportion and precedent in history, which have been lavished upon our armies since the beginning of the war.

Baccaccini was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature; yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Sherman has, by his genius, covered

his defective organization of the army. Stanton and Madsen have proved what can be drawn from a free nation, and how it can be employed. We set aside the immense resources lavished in vain upon the Army of the Potomac, which McClellan and his successors have never known how to utilize. But when we look upon Sherman's immense army, maintained constantly at the figure of 100,000 men, provisioned from its base of operations, to its objective, finding itself provided from the earliest occupation that objective with several months' provisions, protected from the momentary interruption which the enemy may occasion upon the line of communication, and ready to resume the offensive and move anew, with its objective transformed into a new base of operations; we say, that never was a more glorious military specimen afforded to men, and that Bonaparte himself could not do better.

We say that the country which possesses at the same time, three men of this stamp in the development of its grandeur and prosperity, should be happy and proud. We say that the political institutions which permit a people to develop so many resources for its defense voluntarily, freely, without gens d'armes, and without bayonets, are definitely stable in the present and in the future. We say that no monarchy in the world could have produced what it has in the present and most corrupt form. They laughed among themselves at the very thought of being called Democrats. To call or to have called Shifeld and Benjamin and their like Democrats—to have invited them among us to teach who should and who should not be members of the Democratic party—would be superb and unqualified jest, if it had not been followed by deadly consequences."

Power of a Bird's Song.—When we hear the song of the soaring hawk we may be sure that the entire atmosphere between us and the bird is filled with pulses, or undulations, or waves, as they are often called, produced by the little songster's organ of voice. This organ is a vibrating instrument, resembling, in principle, the reed of a clarionet. Let us suppose that justice which we are obliged to admit to be their portion now and which is rather wrested from us than voluntarily given. The American administrative mechanism is completely opposed to that of the French army, and we have remained for a long time without comprehending its simplicity. We saw but waste, and did not understand its vast scope. The experiment of Sherman's campaign is conclusive; the military administration of the French army would have fallen through entirely deprived of resources.

Honor be to the three men who have succeeded in placing the name of their country so high. History will do as we do: it will bestow justice upon them some day; that justice which we are obliged to admit to be their portion now and which is rather wrested from us than voluntarily given.

The American administrative mechanism is completely opposed to that of the French army, and we have remained for a long time without comprehending its simplicity. We saw but waste, and did not understand its vast scope.

The man who wrote the four simple lines, beginning with "Now I lay me down to sleep," seemed to do a very little thing.

He wrote four lines for his little child. His name has not come down to us; but he has done more for the good of his race than if he had commanded the victorious Army of Waterloo.

The little fires which the good man kindled here and there on the shores never go out, but ever and anon they flame up and throw light on the pilgrim's path. There is hardly anything so fearful to my mind, reaching down the coming age, as writing its upon the mind of unborn generations.

Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and Debility.—Dr. Strickland's Tonic.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcohol and liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

The man who was "BROKE OR BROKE" about the droppings man alive is a chap now in Chicago, well known in Northern Vermont by the name of "Tim Wait." Say what you might to Tim, he was always ready with a retort, and a good one. On one occasion he came into a hotel in Burlington, looking rather jaded and down in the mouth.

"What's the matter, Tim?" said one of the company, "you look rather the worse for wear."

"Why, you see," said Tim, "I haven't slept a wink for three nights—last night, to night and to-morrow night!"

Having left the bar room in a roar, Tim went to make up his loss by a triple snore.

The total number of National Banks that have received authority to commence business, to date, is five hundred and six-tenths.

A kidnapped girl was lately found on one of California steamers. She will be sent back to her home in Boston.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung.

In apportioning the credit of the splendid victory of Cook County, won last Tuesday, the Illinois *States' Zetting* is entitled to a liberal slice. No single instrumental did more towards rolling up the 4,300 majority which Cook County gave to Lincoln and the Union ticket.

Since the war began it has stood firm,

and steadfast by the Administration,

and has labored unceasingly to strengthen and uphold the cause of Liberty and Union during all stages of the war.

When the Fremont schism threatened to carry off the bulk of the German vote from the Republican party the editors of the *Zetting* remained true and unwavering.

At one time, within the past year, it was the only German paper in Illinois that supported

Mr. Lincoln's administration, and it suffered

some loss of circulation in consequence of its stubborn adherence to the Adminis-

tration.

During the late political campaign, the editor took the stump and addressed their

countrymen in every township and ward in behalf of Lincoln and the Union.

Mr. Hesing was especially active and

efficient in the out-door canvas,

speaking at numerous meetings in town and

country, besides discharging his duty as a

member of the State Central Committee and

County Campaign Committee, while his asso-

ciate, Mr. Brentano, kept up a vigorous and

bright campaign before it is begun, and criti-

cized it after it is finished.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864.

Telegraphic Troubles.—A Gleam of Hope

For several days past the issue of our paper to the city subscribers has been delayed in consequence of railroad business on the telegraph line, thus delaying the reception of our dispatches until a late hour. For the same reason we have been obliged to work off our edition for Western subscribers on the line of the railroad before the dispatches were all in. And yesterday we failed to get our daily out of the way in time to send the tri-weekly edition on the Sub-Prairie route.

This state of things, we are glad to say will not be of long duration. Hon. C. C. Sholes, who has the general charge of the Wisconsin Telegraph lines was in town today, and assures us that the additional line between this city and Milwaukee will be completed by the 1st of December, and that thenceforward full reports will be promptly forwarded. Till then we ask our readers to have a little patience with our occasional short-comings, that are assuredly as vexatious to us as they possibly can be to them.

A large amount of private swearing has thus taken the above very mild form in the Madison Journal. The manner in which the daily papers have been treated by the telegraph company during the last year has been shameful to say the least, and we have often mentally given it a much more emphatic name. It contrasts with newspapers to furnish them with regular daily reports for so much per week; but if rail road or private business crowds them, the readers of the papers go without their regular telegraphic reports, but there is no discount in the charges of the telegraph company in consequence.

But the greatest vexation that we experience is the one hinted at by the Journal, and that is the late hour at which the dispatches arrive in the afternoon. Any evening paper ought to go to press as early as half past 3 o'clock, but it often happens that our latest dispatches do not reach us until after that hour.

If Mr. Sholes will discharge some of his lazy operators and inaugurate other much-needed reforms within his power, the proprietors, editors, printers and readers of all the daily papers in Wisconsin will rise up and call him blessed.

State News.

The Elkton Independent says a Deacon residing in North Geneva, somewhat conspicuous for getting wrathy and stalking out of meeting because one of our ministers recently preached a discourse in which he took strong ground for the Government, went to Geneva on election day resolved on voting for McClellan—but alas how vain are many earthly expectations! Just as he arrived in the village some one handed him a small circular announcing a meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission. It was nearly time for the polls to close, and the good Deacon stepped up and deposited what he supposed to be the ballot which he had carefully folded and placed in his vest pocket—when alas for McClellan's prospects! The Deacon soon found that he had voted the Christian Commission Circular! And the polls had closed and the mistake could not be remedied! He will be more careful hereafter.—The Shawano Journal notes a snow storm and a hard freeze there election day. It says: "The lumbermen are making great preparations for the woods this season, and should we have an early winter, there will be more logs got out this season than ever before in Shawano county."—The Green Lake Spectator says Mr. Minnie, of Marquette has made 1,400 gallons of sorghum syrup, from cane raised this year. Mr. J. H. Van Wagonen of Darien, has also made 1,000 gallons. Mr. Lucius Mosby 580, and John Davis 600 gallons. Many others have made from one to five barrels.—The Racine Journal notes considerable damage to shipping along the lake shore by the recent gale. It says the Wauwat, Rock Island & Galena road, a branch of the Racine and Mississippi R. R., is progressing rapidly.—The Burlington Standard says Hon. John F. Potter, Consul General to Canada, has met with another sad bereavement. He passed through Burlington on Monday of last week on his way to East Troy, with the corpse of his son, John Kendall, who died at Plymouth, Mass., on the 7th inst., aged eleven years.—The Dunn County Landowner tells how many hunters availed themselves of the first snow to slay the deer.—The Sheboygan Times says the polar for a telegraph line, connecting that point with Milwaukee, are set in that city. It also tells of a 3½ ounce cannister shot being taken from the side of Mr. Tibbits, a soldier, by Dr. McIntosh, the shot having been received during the battle of Chickamauga.—The Oconto Pioneer notes a remarkable rise and fall of the tide in Green Bay a few days ago. It says: "The tug Miner started to make her usual connection with the Bay boats, and when part way across the bar, at the mouth of the harbor, she grounded; and before she could back off, the tide had receded so that all further efforts, for the present, to extricate her from her uncomfortable position were abandoned. In less than one-hour the water had fallen about three feet, leaving the tug entirely out of water, so as to admit of the passengers walking ashore without wetting their feet. The steamer Sarah Van Eys was left in almost a similar condition, and the vessel weighed anchor and stood out further, in the bay, cogitating the meanwhile upon the wondrous freaks of nature. The water has never been known, even by our oldest citizens, to fall so sudden and so low, and the cause is a mystery to all."

The Wood County Reporter says a severe snow storm began there on the 7th and by the 9th the drifts were equal to almost anything last winter.

Egypt will raise about \$100,000,000 worth of cotton this year. It will bring her lots of British gold, and will add greatly to her internal wealth.

The Philadelphia friends of the late General Birney have raised \$32,000 for the benefit of his widow and children.

A Prairie House Cellar.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, writing from Southern Illinois, gives his experience with an independent cellar, which may also be very applicable to cellars in more northern localities where the nature of the ground does not readily admit of good drainage, as to secure a dry cellar all below the surface:

"I would dig four feet deep in the ground, and build two and a half foot above the surface, or so as to finish up six and a half feet. If brick is used they should be very hard burned, at least those used underground. Build the wall thirteen inches thick, with common lime mortar (water lime is better); make the cellar two stories high, and joint it by a hall or entry to one of the kitchen doors, so as to enter the cellar without going out of doors. The hall should be large enough to have an outside door, also a door to go down a few steps into the lower cellar, and one to go up into the lower room. The reason for building two story, in the first place, is economy—second, a warmer cellar in winter, and cooler in summer. This cellar should have a concrete bottom, about three inches thick, and have a two by four piece bedded in the concrete, while it is green or soft, about three inches from the wall; after the bottom has become hard, then plaster the bottom and sides with a good coat of water-lime plaster, up to the upper edge of the joists, so as to leave no place for rats and mice. You will then set studding on this strip about two feet apart, all around the wall, two or three inches from the ceiling, while it is green, and nailing a campaign before it is finished, we have always been eager to acknowledge his ready and earnest sympathy with our cause, and his broad and philosophic views of our present and future condition. His depreciation of Grant and his sneers at Sheridan we may charitably attribute to a spirit of hyper-criticism and ignorance of the men he abhors. But in regard to the science of moving and supplying an army, it must be granted that his thorough education and varied experience in military affairs render him a competent critic. The following is his estimate of what we believe history will pronounce the greatest achievement of modern or ancient times—an army operating at a distance of four hundred and seventy-four miles inland, from its base, and supplied by a single railway. He says:

"There is a vacuum which we think proper to fill; we allude to the role which the War Department has played in this war. Every one talks of the armies of their Generals; some even mention the soldiers, and admit that they have actually contributed to the success of our arms. Nobody thinks of asking who feeds the armies, and enables them to move. No one thinks of paying a just tribute of gratitude to the powerful, though which has created and directed the gigantic resources, beyond proportion and precedent in history, which have been lavished upon our armies since the beginning of the war. Waste there has been; that is uncontested; it is the fault, in a great measure, of the exuberant richness of the country at the period when the war broke out. That there is still some little waste, and that there will be some in future, we cannot deny. But when history shall have passed over the events now occurring, and shall have laid them bare, there will remain, we believe, the memory of a great General, and of two great administrators, and their work, a great nation.

Sherman has, by his genius, covered his defective organization of the army. Stanton and Meigs have proved what can be drawn from a free nation, and how it can be employed. We set aside the immense resources levished in vain upon the Army of the Potomac, which McClellan and his successors have never known how to utilize. But when we look upon Sherman's immense army, maintained constantly at the figure of 100,000 men, provisioned from its base of operations to its objective, holding itself provided from the earliest occupation of that objective with several months' provisions, protected from the momentary interruptions which the enemy may occasion upon the line of communication, and ready to resume the offensive and move anew, with its objective transformed into a new base of operations; we say, that never was a more glorious military spectacle afforded to men, and that Pompey himself could not do better.

We say that the country which possesses at the same time, three men of this stamp in concert in the development of its grandeur and prosperity, should be happy and proud. We say that the political institutions which permit a people to develop so many resources for its defense voluntarily, freely, without arms and banners, are definitely stable in the present and in the future. We say that no monarchy in the world could have produced what it has been given us to see since the beginning of this war—a free nation by instinct, situation and tradition, hostile to all kinds of discipline and hierarchy, and, consequently, hostile to all military ideas, freely improvising armies, beginning by waste, error and defeat of all kinds, and ending by keeping up, directing and leading to victory an army of a hundred thousand men—not on a single battle-field for a single victory, but during the whole of a long and powerful campaign of several months, in a country completely deprived of resources.

This is the place near which Bill Anderson, several weeks ago, went to the house of Judge Denby, the father of Col. A. T. Denby, commanding this post, and hung him up to his own gate-post three times besides horse-whipping him most numerically, under the pretense that the old man refused to tell where he hid his money. The Judge is *seventy-two years old*, and infar but the frost of age are no shield against the cruelties of the modern cavalry. During the brutalities which were being inflicted on Judge D. his pet granddaughter, a little girl of five years old, went up to the feds and entreated them to spare him, but they mocked him and threatened to shoot him if he did not go into the house. In this Bill Anderson was joined by his brother Jim, who yet lives, and is still practicing his bloody deeds in Missouri. That Judge Denby survived the cruelties inflicted upon him is a miracle. The third time he was hung lost all his outward consciousness, though strangling, and supposed he was dying. He describes the sensations he experienced after the agony of strangling was over, as exceedingly pleasant, and similar to those of a sweet dream. The first sensation he experienced when he recovered was that of being brutally kicked by the ruffians who had hung him and cut him down, and who, after ordering him to get up and run, gave him a few parting blows with a heavy carbine, and left him nearly dead.

The Man and the Party.
General McClellan has spent two of the best years of his life in pursuing the phantom of an election to the Presidency. In so doing he has injured his military reputation, lost the finest opportunities for greatness ever afforded to any man, and finally suffered a disastrous defeat at the polls. He had made himself the focus of discontent, and omitted no efforts of artfully arraying his own interests against those of the national government. What he will now do is a question which rises to the surface everywhere. It was remarked by a veteran statesman, now dead, that when a man catches the Presidential bribe he never gets rid of it. If this he is, he becomes a matter of serious consideration whether the country is likely to be troubled for the next thirty years with General McClellan's schemes and aspirations in this way. For our own part we are very weary of the bitterness of partisanship, and desire an end of it. If we must either abolish slavery or have the same contest again every four years we say, most emphatically, let us make an end of the hunting the deer.

The St. Louis Daily Post notes a remarkable rise and fall of the tide in Green Bay a few days ago. It says: "The tug Miner started to make her usual connection with the Bay boats, and when part way across the bar, at the mouth of the harbor, she grounded; and before she could back off, the tide had receded so that all further efforts, for the present, to extricate her from her uncomfortable position were abandoned. In less than one-hour the water had fallen about three feet, leaving the tug entirely out of water, so as to admit of the passengers walking ashore without wetting their feet. The steamer Sarah Van Eys was left in almost a similar condition, and the vessel weighed anchor and stood out further, in the bay, cogitating the meanwhile upon the wondrous freaks of nature. The water has never been known, even by our oldest citizens, to fall so sudden and so low, and the cause is a mystery to all."

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A Tribute of Justice to Secretary Stanton.

In all our severe trials, defeats, and perplexities since the war began, we have, with commendable persistence, stuck closely to one standard—the poor, unfortunate War Department. Whether the ground does not readily admit of good drainage, as to secure a dry cellar all below the surface:

"I would dig four feet deep in the ground, and build two and a half foot above the surface, or so as to finish up six and a half feet. If brick is used they should be very hard burned, at least those used underground. Build the wall thirteen inches thick, with common lime mortar (water lime is better); make the cellar two stories high, and joint it by a hall or entry to one of the kitchen doors, so as to enter the cellar without going out of doors. The hall should be large enough to have an outside door, also a door to go down a few steps into the lower cellar, and one to go up into the lower room. The reason for building two story, in the first place, is economy—second, a warmer cellar in winter, and cooler in summer. This cellar should have a concrete bottom, about three inches thick, and have a two by four piece bedded in the concrete, while it is green or soft, about three inches from the wall; after the bottom has become hard, then plaster the bottom and sides with a good coat of water-lime plaster, up to the upper edge of the joists, so as to leave no place for rats and mice. You will then set studding on this strip about two feet apart, all around the wall, two or three inches from the ceiling, while it is green, and nailing a campaign before it is finished, we have always been eager to acknowledge his ready and earnest sympathy with our cause, and his broad and philosophic views of our present and future condition. His depreciation of Grant and his sneers at Sheridan we may charitably attribute to a spirit of hyper-criticism and ignorance of the men he abhors. But in regard to the science of moving and supplying an army, it must be granted that his thorough education and varied experience in military affairs render him a competent critic. The following is his estimate of what we believe history will pronounce the greatest achievement of modern or ancient times—an army operating at a distance of four hundred and seventy-four miles inland, from its base, and supplied by a single railway. He says:

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During the late political campaign, the editors took the stump and addressed their countrymen in every township and ward behalf of Lincoln and the Union. Mr. Hesing was especially active and efficient in the out-door canvas, speaking at numerous meetings in town and country, besides discharging his duty as a member of the State Central Committee and County Campaign Committee, while his associate, Mr. Brentano, kept up a vigorous and heavy bombardment of the copperhead ranks from his Staats Zeitung battery. Our American readers can form an idea of the value of the Staats Zeitung to the loyal cause when we inform them that two-fifths of the population of this country outside of the city limits, and probably one-third of the inhabitants of the city are Germans. The German wards and towns (with one single exception), gave majorities for the whole Union ticket; and the Staats Zeitung is the favorite family paper of this large and growing population. But its influence is not confined to Cook County, but is felt beneficially in many parts of this and other western States. We would like to know if there are German readers to get the Zeitung to their hands.

There is a *new* *Remedy for the Piles*. It is a *curative* to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for the truly troublesome disease of the piles. It is a *sure* *cure* for the piles, which is of the same class of disease. It never fails to cure piles or hemorrhoids in from 12 to 48 hours. Please enclose a postpaid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. UXMAN, Station B, Hills House, New York, Nov. 18, 1864.

W.M. COOTCH, General agent for Wisconsin. W.M. COOTCH, wholesale agent for Wisconsin. 888Aug1864wmcw.

LYON'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sunburnt face and hands to a purely satiny texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the skin appears so inviting in the balm of its softness. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness

FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864.

National and State Thanksgiving.
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to bless our Nation, its people, and its friends, and to grant us many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has pleased our Heavenly Father to favor us in our efforts to subdue rebellion, and to cause our nation on the west, with unusual rapidity, to become a powerful and strong nation.

He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration. While He has opened to us new opportunities and has crowned our efforts of working men with a just reward of industry with almighty reward. Moreover he has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution sufficient for the discharge of our patriotic duty while we have been brought by our enemies to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Therefore I do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next, as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may be, to thank God for His manifold mercies, and for the great blessing of our country, a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity.

In testimony whereof I have countersigned my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

By the President.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

U. S. Marshal, Secretary of State.

By the Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

A PROCLAMATION.

Another year has passed; it is time to review its results, and to mark the progress which has been recorded; its fruits have been gathered in—in reviewing them, how manifest are the reasons for thankfulness and pride to God for his wonderful goodness to the children of men. We have been enabled, through the grace of God, to have a portion of the world's happiness; the most blessed have been permitted to enjoy, the people of Wisconsin have great reason to be thankful. Piety and family have been kept for them. The labors of the mind, the industry, the mechanic and the husbandman have been rewarded, the efforts of the physician and of the surgeon have been rewarded according to the dictates of conscience have been rewarded.

The honest and upright of Wisconsin have been upheld, the wicked and unrighteous have been abased. Whatever our liberties have been violated, All wise Greater has given us stout hearts and strong arms to defend them.

The free institutions established by our fathers have been preserved and maintained, a wicked and unfeeling nation brought near to its doom.

While the people of our sister States have suffered from the devastations caused by hostile armies in their midst, our people have escaped this calamity, and our liberties have been safe. In this we thank God. His goodness has been extended to us. In His loving kindness, His constant care and abundant mercy, we should with grateful hearts thank and praise him.

Secretary, JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation, and has honored custom, so freely designated and adopted Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1863, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and I also wish to extend the same to all the living, especially those who have been permitted to enjoy the many blessings which have been granted to us during the past year, and with this I thank God for the many mercies which have been vouchsafed to us.

We have been permitted to enjoy during the past year, and with this I thank God for the many mercies which have been granted to us.

The widow and the orphan, the noble soldier and his suffering family, that we may all grow wiser and better, that all our blessings may be continued, and that peace may soon reign victorious over our land.

In testimony whereof I have countersigned my name and caused the great seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed—Done at Madison, this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States, the eighteenth.

By the Governor.—JAMES T. LEWIS.

Secretary of State.

Wants, Sales, Rents, &c.

APPLES.—200 barrels of York State Apples, on consignment of a few figures.

LAWRENCE & ATWOOD,
FOR SALE OR RENT.—A house and six lots with well and estate, and all the fruit trees. Enquire at the Harbor, on the north bridge.ARREST THE DECAY
WOOL CHOPPERS WANTED.—We want twenty good wool choppers immediately, and will pay \$100 per cord, and the choppers are in the best timber of the county. Inquire at C. B. Withington's Jewelry Store, Oct. 21st, 1864. SMITH & WITTINGHORN

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—A splendid Musical Piano for sale by W. C. Turner. Room in Lynde's Bus. Bldg., Sept. 22nd, 1864.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A small farm, 25 acres east of the city. For particular enquirers in the hardware store formerly occupied by H. E. Smith. Sept. 22nd, 1864.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good barns on the premises. Inquire of H. A. VOSBURG. Aug. 21st, 1864.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.—Wanted by MCKEEY & BRO., several men to chop wood, for which the following price will be paid: \$100 per cord, and will be paid within the time limit. Persons will not be required to pile it, as it will be drawn away as fast as cut down.

Sept. 22nd, 1864.

3,840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, being in the towns of Center, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth, in Rock county, Wisconsin. For terms of sale apply to J. J. Pease, Janesville, Wis. Sept. 22nd, 1864.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—I now offer for sale at a great bargain a splendid FARM situated one-half mile west of the village of Franklin, and bounded on the south by 10 acres of choice land. The buildings are nearly new, and in good condition; a good well of water, two large cisterns, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Terms made easy. I will exchange this property for a desirable property in or near this city.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, or the woolen factory, or of M. P. Cosgriff, Jr., Oct. 22nd, 1864. F. A. WHEELER.

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm of 400 acres. This farm is located about one mile from Weston, Grant Co., Wis., is comprised of prairie and good timber, well fenced, with good Brick Buildings. Has large barns, and fine buildings, and is in the location beautiful and healthy. Will be sold with the farm if desired, a large number of sheep, horses, cattle, hogs, and various implements of every description. For particular enquirers, call at Weston, or Dousman, or Franklin, or the third door west of the First National Bank of Janesville, or to the subscriber on the premises.

FENNER KIRKLAND.

STRAW GOODS!

STRAW GOODS.

Buy a Hat for Forty Cents

worth seventy-five, at

MRS. BEALE'S.

MISS L. A. DENLYN is not selling

out to other business as reported, but having the

largest stock of military goods in the city, and buying for cash in New York, she can sell 25 per cent below market price.

(late of Boston, Md.)

West Milwaukee street, over Eddin & Foste's Clothing store.

Oct. 22nd, 1864.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.—At Levine & Donor's, the History of the great Rebel

Ho. by Horace Greeley Oct. 22nd, 1864.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Drugs and Medicines!

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL AND SERVICEABLE!

Just received at

A. Palmer & Son's

DRUG & GROCERY STORES!

West Milwaukee St.

We are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of new and beautiful patterns of

Lamps, Shades, Burners,

Lanterns, chimneys, &c., direct from the manufacturer in New York, ever before offered in this market, which we will sell at less price than they can be bought for at wholesale in Chicago or Milwaukee. Our lamps are to be had in all sizes and shapes.

From 35 Cents to 10 Dollars Each, and comprise every style of kitchen, hand, stool, hanging, side, and

PARLOR LAMPS!

Lanterns, very superior new and cheap. Shades, all styles and prices. Chimneys, of all sizes and descriptions. New styles Burners, both with and without

chimneys.

Fifty barrel of Rice's celebrated

WHITE KEROSENE OIL!

Notwithstanding the recent great advance in gold and price of all kinds, we are still offering our inc-

lusive stock of

DRUGS and GROCERIES,

Paints, Oils, &c., at less than Chicago wholesale prices.

Janesville, Nov. 10, 1863.

A. PALMER, Jr.

SEASONABLE REMEDIES.

Brown's Cordial,

Treat's Anodyne Cordial,

Camp's Blackberry Syrup,

Fogarty's Anodyne Cordial,

Ford's Tonic Cordial,

Perry Davis' Pain Killer,

Jayne's Carminative Balsam,

Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup,

Radway's Ready Relief,

Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

Blackman's Healing Balsam,

McCormick's Cholera Specific,

Ellis' Willow Charcoal,

Sloan's Instant Relief,

Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger,

Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture,

AT CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

A Powerful Disinfectant

CHLORIDE ZINC,

A Powerful Disinfectant

and Inolizer, used to neutralize the noxious effluvia from Drains, sinks, Water Closets, &c. Will immediately

ARREST THE DECAY

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a good well, two large cisterns, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Terms made easy. I will exchange this property for a desirable property in or near this city.

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Buildings. Has large barns, and fine buildings, and is in the location

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and various implements of every description.

For particular enquirers, call at Weston, or Dousman, or Franklin, or the third door west of the First National Bank of Janesville, or to the subscriber on the premises.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

180 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, - ILLINOIS.

T. Y. MUNN, G. L. SCOTT,

GENERAL

LARGE ADDITIONS

to their stock of

Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks,

Solid Silver Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

REVOLVERS!

Our assortment of fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourselves!

J. A. WEBB & CO.,

COMMERCIAL.

WANTED FOR THE JANESVILLE GLOVE, AT BUMP & COAT,
GLOVES AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, Nov. 13, 1864.
We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—Milling 1.50¢, 10¢ shipping 1.00, 1.10.
YOUNG—Spring, retail, \$4.60 per 100 lbs.
HORN—1.00, 1.00.
BAILEY—50¢, 1.00.
CORN—East 60¢; now shipped 50¢, 1.00.
OATS—50¢.
BEANS—1.00, 1.00.
POTATOES—50¢, 50¢.
TIMOTHY SEED—per 10 lbs., 1.00, 1.00, 1.00.
FLAX SEED—1.00, 1.00.
BUTTER—50¢, 50¢.
EGGS—50¢, 50¢.
HIDES—Green 7¢.
SHIPPER PLATE—1.00, 1.00.
WOOL—50¢.
DRESSED HOGS—50¢.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.] New York, Nov. 12.

FEUER—Heavy and 20 lbs lower. 9.00, 9.45 for ex-

tra ste. 10.50, 10.75 for R. H. D.

WHEAT—Dull and 20 lbs lower. Amber Michigan

2.25, 2.40.

CORN—Opened heavy, closed better at 7.00, 7.00.

FORK—Heavy and declining.

GOLD—Closed 2.00.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

[By Telegraph.] Milwaukee, Nov. 13.

FEUER—Dull and unchanged. City winter 9.00, 9.25.

XX city spring 8.50.

WHEAT—Advanced talk. No. 1 spring in store 1.75.

Coarse grain unchanged.

GOLD—Buying at \$1.90, 2.00.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT AMERICAN LINE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 13th, 1864, and until

the 1st of January, 1865, from Janesville, Van Buren and various streets, as follows:

6:30 A. M. 50¢ (via old road) except Evansville.

6:00 P. M. Lighting Express (via old road) daily,

except Sunday.

10:00 P. M., Night Express, (via old road) daily, ex-

cept Sunday.

All of the above trains make direct connection at Toledo with trains on LIMA-SOUTH ROAD, to

Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

New York and Boston, and all points

in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York,

and the New England States.

All passenger cars made in Union Depot, luxurious

SPRING CARS accompany, nicely trained, running

between Chicago and Detroit, and Chicago and Cleve-

land, without change.

Baggage cars, through to all principal places, ex-

cept Sunday. For further information apply to the Company's Office, No. 50 Clark Street, under the Sherman

House, or at the Depot.

H. E. Sawyer,

General Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION

RAILROAD.

Beloit and Madison Branch.

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains will leave and arrive as follows, Tuesdays excepted:

Day Express leaves Oregon for Chicago, 7:25 a.m.

" " " Atton, 7:30 a.m.

Day Express arrives at Oregon from Chicago, 5:20 p.m.

" " " Atton, 5:45 p.m.

Each train connects with the New York and Boston

express, running between Chicago and Boston, via

Madison, Beloit, Wausau, Marshfield, etc.

Tickets can be procured at the office of this company at Beloit, Madison, Wausau, Marshfield, etc.

All trains leave early except Sunday.

A day express leaves the Rock River Valley, at 11 a.m., connecting with the above train at Atton, at 4 p.m., and arrives at Janesville at 5:00 p.m.

As far as possible, baggage is sent by express.

For further information apply to the Company's Office, No. 50 Clark Street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot.

H. E. Sawyer,

General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD

Great Broad Gauge, Double track and Telegraph

Route to

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

And All Eastern Cities.

Carrying the

Great Western United States Mail.

Passenger trains leave Dunkirk, on arrival of all trains

on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, and run through to New York without change, 11 a.m., on all days, except Saturday, when they run through to New York city, stopping at Utica, Albany, and Utica again.

Passenger trains leave Utica, on arrival of all trains

on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Utica, Albany, and Utica again.

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COMMERCIAL.

ADVERTISED FOR THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE, BY DUNN & GRAY,
PRINT AND PUBLISHING DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, Nov. 18, 1864.
We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Hamburg 1,681.70; shipping 1,600.40.

FOUKE—Spring almond, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

RYE—1,600.10.

CORN—Bar 63.90; new staled 90.00.

GRITS—1,600.10.

BEANS—1,600.10.

POTATOES—55.50c.

TIMOTHY SEED—per lb. 33.00c; 35.00c.

PLAX SEED—1,250.00.

BUTTER—33.00c.

EGGS—30.00c.

HIDES—Green 5c.

SHEEP PRINT—1,000c.

WOOL—50c.

DRRESSED HOGS—Yall.

NEW YORK MARKET.

By Telegraph—New York, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Heavy and 30.00c lower, \$20.00c for extra.

TRADE—10,000.00c for R. U.

WHEAT—Dull and 20.00c lower. Amber Michigan 2,500.00.

CORN—Opened heavy, closed butter at 20.00c.

POKE—Heavy and declining.

GOLD—Closed 2.11%.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

(By Telegraph)—Milwaukee, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. City winter 33.00c.

XX city spring 32.00c.

WHEAT—Advanced 20c. No. 1 spring in store 1.75c.

CHARGE GRAIN unchanged.

GOLD—Closed at \$1,952.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT AMERICAN LINE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 18th, 1864, and until

further notice, we will have the Depot, corner Van

Brill & M. Hill (old road), except Sunday, 6.00c.

6.00c P.M., Lightning Express (via Lake Line), daily, except Sunday.

1.00c P.M., Night Express, (via old road) daily, except Sunday.

All the above trains make direct connection at Toledo with trains on LAKE SHORE ROADS, for

Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

New York and Boston, and all points

in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York,

and the New England States.

All Conductions made in Union Depots, Luxurious SLEEPING CARS accompany night trains, running between Chicago and Detroit, and Calumet and Cleveland, without change.

For Tickets or information apply at the Company's Office, No. 55 Clark Street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot. H. K. Sawyer, General Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Benton and Madison Branch.

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains will leave and arrive as follows: Sunday excepted, 6.00c P.M., day Express leaves Chicago for Galena, 1.00c; 4.50 p.m., day Express (via Lake Line) daily, except Sunday, 6.00c; 1.00c P.M., Night Express, (via old road) daily, except Sunday.

1.00c P.M., Night Express, (via old road) daily, except Sunday.

All the above trains make direct connection at Toledo with trains on LAKE SHORE ROADS, for

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ILLINOIS SCHOOL TRADE.

Office at 192 Lake Street, cor. Wells, CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. E. P. FERRY, President.

J. BYHRENFURTH, Principal.

PATRONS AND REFERREES.

MESSER & ARTHUR, ELY & THOMPSON, FRANKENTHAL & CO., G. S. HERZBERG, ETC.

E. BRENTWOOD, ETC.

The Collegiate course unbroken.

Theoretical and Practical Instructions com-

bined.

in the several branches of

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

that the Student upon going to the University and Abroad will meet with all the best Schools.

The Theoretical Course consists of instruction in Penmanship, Commercial Correspondence, Correspondence and Calculations, Business Management, and Commercial Law.

for which a premium professor has been engaged.

The Practical Course consists of instruction in Practical Business.

for which purpose Classes are actively conducted in the several institutions.

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 12 M., and 1.00 p.m. to 4 P.M., and from Oct. 1st to May 1st, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., when particular attention will be paid to those who are unable to attend in day time, as they are separately instructed.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, (paying the cost of attendance and instructions, whatever and as long as desirable) \$20.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN Languages, etc.

Attached to the Illinois School of Trade.

Preparatory Class for Boys.

affording instruction in the main branches of an English Education, Drawing, and French and German.

A Life Scholarship for this class, also including the Cost of Instruction and Instruction in the Commercial Department, \$25.

Train in Advance.

For Circumstances, Scholarships, &c., apply to J. Byhrenfirth, Principal.

1864.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

Over the Post Office!

There is nothing so much sought by the public as a practical Sewing Machine, one that

will not only make the stitch as you want it, but also on both sides of the fabric; such as the machine

of the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY:

We take pleasure in placing their machines before the public, and assure them that they are the best and most perfect and elegantly finished to do as large a range of work as can possibly be done on one of these machines. They make:

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

and have all the advantages of a rotary sewing machine, which carries the work either way, which together with making all the four stitches, enable us to do twice the work of any other machine, and in less time in stitching to change the length of stitch, is elicited by the machine.

Any correspondence regarding our machines will be promptly answered. Address a letter stamp and we will send a circular and sample of work by return mail.

Address, F. L. RAYNER,

Office over the Post Office, Worcester, Mass.

simplicity.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL-

Road.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

to

New York, New England,

And the Canada.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 18th, 1864, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, for Lake street, as follows:

6.00c, Nov. Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6.00c p.m.; Toronto 4.15 a.m.; Suspension Bridge 6.00c a.m.; Buffalo 4.30 a.m.; Albany 5.35 a.m.; New York 6.00c a.m.; Philadelphia 6.30 a.m.; Baltimore 6.45 a.m.; Saturday excepted, Arrive, Detroit 6.00c p.m.; Toronto 4.45 a.m.; Suspension Bridge 4.45 a.m.; Albany 5.35 a.m.; New York 6.00c a.m.; Philadelphia 6.30 a.m.; Baltimore 6.45 a.m.; Saturday and Sundays excepted, Arrive, Detroit 10.00 a.m.; Toronto 9.05 p.m.; Suspension Bridge 9.10 a.m.; Albany 9.10 a.m.; New York 10.00 a.m.; Philadelphia 10.00 a.m.; Baltimore 10.15 a.m.; Cincinnati 10.15 a.m.; Michigan Central Railroad leaves Chicago at 6.30 a.m., mid train 10.00c p.m. fast express.

To and from, in train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Kentuck Patent Ventilating and Heating Apparatus on all cars of this Company.

At elegant rates, and all parts well made, but particularly well suited to our trains.

Patent Sloping Cars on night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

Through Tickets for all the principal railroad passenger lines, and all the great cities, Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont Hotel,) Chicago, and the Depot.

H. C. WENTWORTH, Genl. West's Post, Atg., Chicago.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

1864. CHANCE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, April 10th, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, as follows:

6.00c A.M. Sundays excepted, arriving at Park 6.00 P.M., Logueport 1.15 P.M., Vincennes 1.15 P.M., St. Louis 10.30 A.M., Terre Haute 1.35 A.M., Cairo 1.30 A.M., 10.00 A.M., Louisville 1.35 P.M., Evansville 2.00 P.M., Vincennes 2.15 P.M., Cairo 2.10 P.M., On Saturdays a train will run only to Urbana, Ill., and to Chicago at 8.30 A.M., and back at 10.00 p.m. fast express.

To and from, in train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Kentuck Patent Ventilating and Heating Apparatus on all cars of this Company.

At elegant rates, and all parts well made, but particularly well suited to our trains.

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GEO. L. BREWER, Ticket Agent.

PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

STONE MILL—Family Flour and Oats from Iowa Wheat delivered to consumers in the city of the city. Orders may be sent to us at our Drugstore.

PAYNE & LEAVITT.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI,

PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

SWEET'S Infallible Liniment.

For Sale at the Signs of the Golden Mortar, Main street.

A FULL SUPPLY OF BRAD-

EYRYS now singing Books, the Key Note may

be found at Bradbury & Evelyn's.

WHEAT—Hamburg 1,681.70; shipping 1,600.40.

FOUKE—Spring almond, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

RYE—1,600.10.

CORN—Bar 63.90; new staled 90.00.

GRITS—1,600.10.

BEANS—1,600.10.

POTATOES—55.50c.

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